

Unit one

Visitors to Egypt

Lesson 1 & 2

dear	عزيزي / عزيزتي	so + صفة = so happy	للغاية
hear/ heard / heard	يسمع	visit	يزور
Hurghada	الغردقة	spring	فصل الربيع
wonderful	رائع	place	مكان
for a holiday	لاجل قضاء اجازة	different	مختلف
stay	يقيم / يمكث	camp	يعسكر / يخيم
hotel	فندق	youth hostel	فندق الشباب // نزل الشباب
modern = new	حديث	comfortable	مريح
find out/found/found	يكتشف / يعرف / يحصل على	tourist	سائح
information (UC)	معلومات (غير معدود)	centre	مركز
arrive	يصل	next to	بجوار
police station	مركز الشرطة	in the middle of	في وسط
part of	جزء من	city	مدينة كبيرة
town	مدينة صغيرة	beautiful	جميل
beaches	شواطئ	windy	عاصف / كثير الرياح
definitely	بالتاكيد / قطعاً / بدون شك	boat	مركب
trip	نزهة	island	جزيرة
snorkel	يسبح بانبوب تنفس	windsurfing	رياضة ركوب الامواج
scuba diving	الغوص باستخدام انبوب اكسجن	go fishing (went/gone)	يصطاد
It's best to + inf	من الافضل ان	early	مبكرا
Don't forget to + inf (forgot/forgotten)	لا تنسى ان	old part	الجزء العتيق (القديم)
souvenir	هدية تذكارية	a great time	وقت ممتع
expensive	غالي	advise	ينصح
advice (UC)	نصيحة (غير معدود)	walk in the sun	يمشي تحت اشعة الشمس
should+ inf	ينبغي	shouldn't + inf	لا ينبغي
in ten minutes	في غضون 10 دقائق	wear sun cream	يضع كريم للوقاية من الشمس
It's raining	انها تتمطر	want to + inf	يريد ان
look at	ينظر الى	fell over	سقط / وقع ارضا
hurt/hurt/hurt	يؤلم // يؤذي / يجرح	washing machine	غسالة الملابس
get some water/got	يحضر بعض الماء	canal	ترعة
for too long	طويلاً (لمدة طويلة جداً)	find out about	يعرف معلومات عن
area	منطقة	catch thieves /caught	يقبض على اللصوص
equipment (UC)	معدات // تجهيزات (غ معدود)	so that + جملة	بغرض
breathe	يتنفس	sailing	ابحار
assistant	مساعد // معاون	sharks	اسماك القرش
direction	اتجاه	ticket office	مكتب التذاكر
guidebook	دليل سياحي	owner	المالك (صاحب الشيء)
bazaar	بازار	passport	جواز السفر
recipe	وصفة (الطعام)	brochure = booklet	(نشرة سياحية) كتيب = leaflet
cousin	ابن أو بنت العم أو الخال	recommendation	توصية / تزكية

Sports you can do on the water

fishing - sailing - windsurfing

Sports you can do in the water

scuba diving - snorkeling - swimming

ملاحظات هامه للغاية

recommend + v.ing	يوصي	I recommend going to the bazaar.
recommend + <u>مفعول</u> + to + inf		I recommend the students to do the homework.
recommend (<i>that</i>) + <u>فاعل</u> + inf		I recommend (that) you buy a guidebook.
advise + <u>مفعول</u> + to + inf	ينصح	I advise you to visit the museum.
should + inf	ينبغي	You should visit the museum. = If I were you, I'd visit.....

تصريفات الافعال غير القياسية

fall	fell	fallen	يقع / يسقط
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤلم / يؤذي / جرح
wear	wore	worn	يرتدي
catch	caught	caught	يصطاد / ييقبض على / يلحق ب

حروف الجر والملاحظات اللغوية

so + adj + to + inf للغاية ان	I'm so happy to hear that you are visiting Aswan.
in the spring	في فصل الربيع	You and your family are visiting Aswan in the spring.
for a holiday	من اجل قضاء اجازته	I went there for a holiday.
stay in / at + مكان	يقيم في	I stayed in the hotel.
stay with + شخص	يقيم مع	I stayed with my family.
find out	يكتشف - يعرف	You can find out information at the tourist information centre.
in the middle of	في منتصف / في وسط	It's in the middle of the new part of the city.
take a boat trip to	ياخذ نزهة بالمركب الى	You should take a boat trip to the island in Aswan.
in the sun	تحت اشعة الشمس	You shouldn't walk too much in the sun.
It's best to + inf	من الافضل ان	It's best to visit places early in the morning.
Don't forget to + inf	لا تنسى ان	Don't forget to go to the bazaar.
in ten minutes	في غضون 10 دقائق	The lesson starts in ten minutes.
fall over	يسقط ارضا	Ali fell over when he was playing football.
for too long	لوقت طويل	Don't stay in the sun for too long.
recommend a tour with	يوصي بجولة مع	I recommend a tour with a guide.
suggest(recommend) + v+ ing		He suggested going to the bazaar.
suggest that + جملة		He suggested that we go to the bazaar.
suggest + noun		Can you suggest a good restaurant in this part of town?
present = gift	هدية (تعطى لشخص ما في مناسبة محددة)	a birthday present / Christmas present
souvenir	هدية (شيء يشتري بغرض تذكر مكان او شيء او وقت)	I kept the ticket as a souvenir of my trip.

تابع حروف الجر والملاحظات

arrive in	يصل لمكان كبير	arrive at	يصل لمكان صغير
take a boat trip	ياخذ نزهة بالمركب	go (do) scuba diving	يمارس رياضة الغوص
go fishing	يصطاد	go fishing from the boat	يصطاد من المركب
walk in the sun	يمشي تحت اشعة الشمس	buy souvenirs	يشتري هدايا تذكارية
Have a great time!	اتمنى لك قضاء وقتا ممتعا	do an activity	يمارس نشاط
play / do a sport	يلعب / يمارس رياضة	too much	كثيرا (بصورة تسبب ضرر)
wear sun cream	يضع واقي من الشمس	watch too much television	يشاهد التلفاز كثيرا

Reading

Dear Catherine,

I am so happy to hear that you and your family are visiting Hurghada in the spring! It is a wonderful place for a holiday. There is a lot to do and many different places to stay. You can camp, stay in a hotel or in the new youth hostel. It is very modern and comfortable, but much cheaper than the hotels. You can find out information at the tourist information centre. You should go there when you arrive. It is next to the police station in the middle of the new part of the city.

Hurghada has some beautiful beaches. When it is windy, you should definitely try windsurfing, too. Take a boat trip to the islands around Hurghada. You can go scuba diving or snorkeling. You can also go fishing from a boat.

You shouldn't walk too much in the sun. It is best to visit places early in the morning. Don't forget to go to the bazaar in the old part of the city. It is a good place to buy souvenirs.

Have a great time!

Salma

Grammar

اعطاء النصيحة

نستخدم **should** لتقديم نصيحة لشخص ما بأنه ينبغي عليه ان يفعل شيء ما وبذلك نقر له ان ذلك الشيء هو الافضل في ذلك الموقف ونستخدم **shouldn't** لتقديم نصيحة لشخص ما بأنه لاينبغي عليه ان يفعل شيء ما ونقر ان ذلك الشيء سيء او مترتب عليه ضرر اذا قام بفعله. (يستخدمان لتوجيه النصيحة في المضارع)

فاعل + Should + inf
+ shouldn't

Ex: - It's raining. You shouldn't play football now.

Ex: - She should study hard.

ملاحظة هامة :- التعبيرات التالية متساوية ودالة على النصيحة

1 - Should + inf	Ex: - You should study hard.
2 - ought to + inf	Ex: - You ought to study hard.
3 - 'd better + inf	Ex: - You'd better study hard.
4 - recommend	Ex: - I <u>recommend studying</u> hard / I recommend you study hard.
5 - It's a good idea to + inf	Ex: - It's a good idea to study hard.
6 - The best thing to do is + inf	Ex: - The best thing to do is to study hard.
7 - It's important to + inf	Ex: - It's important to study hard.
8 - My advice is to + inf	Ex: - My advice (for you / for her) is to study hard.
9 - sub + advise + obj + to + inf	Ex: - I advise you to study hard.
10 - It's advisable to + inf	Ex: - It's advisable to study hard.

tourist	سائح	kind to	عطوف مع
visit	يزور	food	طعام
village	قرية	flower	زهرة
city	مدينة كبيرة	park	منزه / حديقة عامة
idea	فكره	take turns	يتناوب الادوار / يتبادل
map	خريطة	start	يبدأ
make a suggestion	يعمل اقتراح	museum	متحف
go shopping	يتسوق	try	يجرب / يحاول
go for a walk	يذهب للتمشية	traditional	تقليدي
go on a tour	يذهب في جولة	pay for	يدفع اموالا من اجل شراء شيء
go to a concert	يذهب الى حفلة	something	شيء ما
go into = enter	يدخل	count	يعد
the country	الريف	right	صحيح
ancient sites	مواقع ثرية	make + obj + inf make them feel bad	يجعل يجعلهم يحزنون
garden	حديقة خاصة	lost	تائه / مفقود
historical	تاريخي	give directions	يوضح الاتجاهات / الوجهات
building	مبنى	draw a map	يرسم خريطة
talk	يتحدث	walk away	يغادر سيرا على الاقدام
do the same thing	يقوم بعمل نفس الشيء	else	ايضا
suggest	يقترح	come	ياتي
first	اول	Don't worry	لا تقلق
recommend	يوصي / يذكي	careful	حريص / منته
kind of	نوع من	train ticket	تذكرة قطار
speak	يتحدث	assistant	مساعد / معاون
ask (for)	يسال (يطلب)	station	محطة
need	يحتاج	tell	يخبر
in Arabic	باللغة العربية	anything	اي شيء
above	فوق	probably	من المحتمل
give advice	يعطي نصيحة	true	حقيقي
important to + inf	مهم ان	think (of / about)	يفكر في
other ways	طرق اخرى	design	يصمم
encourage + obj + to + inf	يشجع	reason	سبب
have an idea	يملك فكرة	tourist attractions	اماكن جذب السياح
for the first time	للمرة الاولى	take photos of	يلتقط صور لـ.....
look after	يعتني بـ....	possessions	ممتلكات
leave	يترك / يغادر	carry	يحمل
check	يفحص / يتحقق	dolphin	دولفين
break (n / v)	راحه / يستريح / فسحه / يكسر	help (n / v)	يساعد / مساعدة
guide (n / v)	يرشد / مرشد	light (n / adj)	خفيف / ضيق / باهت / ضوء
question (n / v)	سؤال / يسال / يستجوب	tour (n / v)	جولة / يتجول
well (n / adv)	حسنا / بشكل جيد / بنر	wind (n)	رياح
take a bus	يستقل الاتوبيس	take a break	ياخذ قسطا من الراحة
clothes	ملابس	bring	يجلب
remember to + inf	يتذكر ان	expressions	تعابير

تصريفات الافعال غير القياسية

take	took	taken	ياخذ
make	made	made	يصنع
pay	paid	paid	يدفع
do	did	done	يفعل
go	went	gone	يذهب
come	came	come	ياتي
give	gave	given	يعطي
leave	left	left	يغادر
speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
break	broke	broken	يكسر
have	had	had	يمتلك
bring	brought	brought	يجلب
think	thought	thought	يفكر
tell	told	told	يخبر
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم

حروف الجر والملاحظات اللغوية

country	دولة	go for a walk	يذهب للتنشيط
the country	الريف	want to + inf	يريد ان
go on a tour	يذهب في جولة	talk to	يتحدث الى
go into	يدخل	make suggestions	يعمل اقتراحات
historical building	مبنى تاريخي (له علاقة بالماضي)	help + مفعول + (to) inf Help them count..... Help them to count.....	يساعد
make + مفعول + adj You'll make them feel bad.	يجعل	speak + لغة They speak English.	
tell + مفعول + in + لغة Tell them in Arabic.	يخبر بـ	ask ask for + n	يسال يطلب
important to + inf	مهم ان.....	leave them on a bus	اتركهم في الاتوبيس
look for	يبحث عن	look up	يبحث عن كلمة في قاموس
look out = look out for	يحترس من	look forward to + v.ing	يتطلع الى
look at	ينظر الى	look after	يعتني بـ
look like	يشبه		

الوظائف اللغوية

Ask for recommendations طلب التوصية

- . (Where) do you suggest (we start)?
- . Do you recommend (a tour with a tourist / going to the bazaar)?
- . What's the best place to (buy souvenirs)?
- . Is there a good place to (eat near the museum)?

Giving recommendations اعطاء التوصية

- . I recommend (a tour / you buy a guidebook.)
- . I suggest that (we start).
- . The best place to is.....
- . You can (buy a guidebook) at the tourist information centre.

listening

Tarek: Look father! Those tourists are lost.

Father: Yes, we should help them. Excuse me! Do you need any help?

Woman: Oh, thank you! We are looking for the tourists information Centre.

Father: It is not far from here, but it is closed today. Can we help you?

Man: Thank you! It is our first trip to Egypt, you see. There is so much to see and do here. We don't know what to do first! We are interested in all the ancient sites and famous places. Where do you suggest we start?

Father: I suggest that you visit the museum. It is a good place to learn all about the things you will see at the ancient sites.

Woman: That is a good idea. When we are at ancient site, do you recommend a tour with a guide?

Father: That is a very good idea. The guides can tell you a lot of interesting things about a place. I also recommend you buy a guidebook. You can buy one at the tourist information centre tomorrow when it opens.

Man: Ok. We also want to go shopping. What is the best place to buy souvenirs? Do you recommend going to the bazaar?

Tarek: Yes, you should go to the bazaar in the old part of the city. There are lots of crafts to buy there.

Woman: That sounds good. Oh, one more thing. Is there a good place to eat near the museum? It is nearly lunchtime and we are really hungry.

Father: The best place to try traditional Egyptian food is the café opposite the museum... Have a good day.

Man: You too. Thank you very much!

تدريب على اعادة كتابة الجمل لتعطي نفس المعنى

Rewrite the following sentences to give the same meaning:-

- 1 – You ought to study hard. (should) (recommend)
.....
- 2 – He didn't arrive early. (shouldn't) (had better) ('d better)
.....
- 3 – You should work to a plan. (If I were you ...)
.....
- 4 – I think you should visit this museum. (recommend)
.....
- 5 – Hotels are more expensive than youth hostel. (less)
.....
- 6 – My advice is to take a taxi. (should) (advise) (ought to)
.....
- 7 – I advise you to prepare for your exams. (advice) (should) ('d better) (recommend) (If)
.....
- 8 – You shouldn't smoke. (should)
.....
- 9 – You'd better be careful. (advisable)
.....

Unit two

Books and reading

Lesson 1 & 2

enjoy + v.ing / n	يستمتع	world	العالم
think	يعتقد	a review of	تحليل / مراجعة / نقد لـ
Let's + inf	هيا / دعنا	popular	محبوب / شعبي / منتشر / شائع
choose	يختار	lots of	كثير من
read / read / read	يقرأ	a lot of	كثير من
historical stories	قصص تاريخية	library	مكتبة (للقراءة والاستعارة)
few + معدود جمع	قليل (لا يكفي الغرض)	want to + inf	يريد ان
a few + معدود جمع	قليل (يكفي)	want + n	يريد
little + غير معدود	قليل (لا يكفي)	visit	يزور
a little + غير معدود	قليل (يكفي)	holiday	اجازة
detective (adj / n)	بوليسي / محقق	The Antarctic	القارة القطبية الجنوبية
try to + inf	يحاول ان	rain	مطر
solve	يحل	useful	مفيد
problem	مشكلة	language	لغة
before	قبل	spend + v.ing / n	يقضي
after	بعد	wait for a bus	ينتظر اتوبيس
interest in (غير معدود)	اهتمام بـ	spider	عنكبوت
too long	طويلة للغاية	road	طريق
schoolwork (UC)	واجبات مدرسية	driest	الاكثر جفافا
a book with fewer pages	كتاب بصفحات اقل	second	ثانية
number of + معدود	عدد من	pharaohs	فراعنة
amount of + غير معدود	مقدار من / كمية من	ancient	قديم / عتيق
traveling	السفر	use	يستخدم
title	عنوان	newspaper	صحيفة / جريدة
facts about	حقائق عن	exciting	مثير
Korean	كوري	litre	لتر
west	غرب	noisy	صاخب / مزعج
deep	عميق	weigh	يزن
soil	تربة	adventure	مغامرة / مخاطرة
dangerous	خطير	character	شخصية
play (n)	مسرحية	person	شخص
weak	ضعيف	summary	ملخص / موجز
strong	قوي	tremble (v / n)	يهتز / يرتعش / رعشة / يرتجف
novel	رواية	shake (v / n)	هزة / رجفة
mysteries	الغاز / غموض	understand	يفهم
feel frightened	يشعر بالرعب	return	يعود
desert	صحراء	favourite	مفضل
writer	كاتب	afraid	خائف

تصريفات الافعال غير القياسية

think	thought	thought	يعتقد / يفكر
choose	chose	chosen	يختار
shake	shook	shaken	يهتز
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
spend	spent	spent	يقضي

enjoy + v.ing / n	يستمتع ب	Let's + inf	هيا
What kind of things do you enjoy reading?		Let's choose a book to read.	
try to + inf	يحاول ان	number of + معدود	عدد من
I like trying to solve the problem.		This book has the fewest numbers of pages.	
Feel + صفة	يشعر بـ	amount of + غير معدود	مقدار من / كمية من
Did the film make you feel frightened?		This book will take you the least amount of time to read.	
facts about	قائق عن	a review of	مقالة نقدية عن
Its title is Ten facts about the world.		I read a review of that book.	
spend + وقت + v.ing	يقضي	make + مفعول + feel + صفة	يجعله يشعر بـ
I spent 30 seconds waiting for the bus.		It makes me feel frightened.	

Reading

Tarek: I have some time before my next lesson. Let's choose a book to read.

Omar: There are lots of historical stories here, but there are few detective stories.

Tarek: That is because detective stories are more popular, aren't they? People like trying to solve the problems before the detective. People have less interest in historical stories.

Omar: Detective stories are too long. I have little time to read this year because I have more schoolwork. So I want a book with fewer pages than a detective story.

Tarek: This book has the fewest number of pages and will take you the least amount of time to read.

Omar: Tarek, that book is about travelling, isn't it?

Tarek: True! This is good. Its title is Ten Facts about the World.

Omar: I read a review of that book. It said it was very good. I will read that!

Grammar

قليل (للمعدود)	few	fewer (than)	(the) fewest	ياتي بعدها اسم جمع معدود
قليل (غ المعدود)	little	less (than)	(the) least	ياتي بعدها اسم غير معدود
كثير (للمعدود)	many	more	most	ياتي بعدها اسم جمع معدود
كثير (غ المعدود)	much	more	most	ياتي بعدها اسم غير معدود

not many = few	not much = little
more ≠ few	more ≠ less

Lesson 3 & 4

end	نهاية	finally	اخيرا
story	قصة	person	شخص
blow	تهب (الرياح)	talk about	يتحدث عن
leaves	اوراق الشجر	like + v.ing / n	يحب
tremble	يهتز	like to + inf	يحب ان
like	مثل	would like to + inf	يود ان
tired	متعب	write down	يسجل / يدون
die	يموت	points	النقاط
desert	صحراء	character	شخصية
dessert	الحلو	remember that	يتذكر ان
last(v)	يستمر / يدوم	include	يتضمن / يشمل / يدرج
another day	يوم اخر	description	وصف
find	يجد	need to + inf	يريد ان
somewhere	في مكان ما	important for	مهم لـ
still	مازال	opinion about	رأي عن
How far	كم للمسافة	Black Beauty	الجمال الاسود (الحصان الاسود)
the nearest	الاقرب	begin	يبدأ
road	طريق	teach + مفعول + to +inf	يعلم..... ان
go down	تغرب (للمشمس) تنخفض (للاسعار)	sell	يبيع
quickly	بسرعة	make friends with	يكون صداقات مع
warm	دافئ	look after	يعتني بـ
suddenly	فجأة	unfortunately	لسوء الحظ
someone + فعل مفرد	شخص ما	move	ينتقل
light	نور / ضوء (غير معدود)	abroad	خارج البلاد / في الخارج
a light	مصباح (معدود)	give	يعطي
towards	تجاه	modern	حديث
realize that	يدرك ان	bottle	زجاجة
safe	أمن	tooth (teeth)	سنة (اسنان)
stand	يقف	foot(feet)	قدم (اقدام)
quietly	بهدوء / بصمت	exam	امتحان
quiet	هادئ / صامت / ساكن	care (v)	يهتم
quite	الى حد ما	carer (n)	المعتني بـ / القائم على خدمة شخص
quit	يستقيل / يتوقف عن	careful (adj)	حريص / مهتم
shy	خجول / مكسوف	carefully	بحرص / بعناية
return from	يعود من	root (syn)	اصل الكلمة
pass = succeed in	ينجح / يجتاز	hear	يسمع
driving test	اختبار القيادة	become	يصبح
island	جزيرة	sailor	بحار
valley	وادي	grow up	يكبر
enjoyable	ممتع	boat	مركب
wonderful	رائع	sink	يغرق (للاثياء)
drive	يقود	live for	يعيش لمدة
summary	ملخص	experts	خبراء

تصريفات الأفعال غير القياسية

blow	blew	blown	تهب
drive	drove	driven	يقود
write	wrote	written	يكتب
begin	began	begun	يبدأ
teach	taught	taught	يعلم
sell	sold	sold	يبيع
give	gave	given	يعطي
hear	heard	heard	يسمع

حروف الجر والملاحظات اللغوية

talk about	يتكلم عن	We were talking about Ali's friend.
talk to	يتكلم الى	We were talking to Samy.
like + v.ing / n		Few people like historical stories. // I like the film.
like to + inf		I like to paint in my free time.
would like to + inf		What would you like to eat?
opinion about		What is your opinion about the novel?
teach + مفعول + to + inf		Black Beauty's mother teaches him to be a good horse.
make friends with		Sarrah makes friends with other friends at school.
live for		Crusoe lived for many years on an island.
someone + فعل مفرد		Someone is carrying a light towards him.
stay + صفة	يبقى	He can stay warm for another night in the desert.

Reading

The trees are the first living things that Hassan has seen in five days. The Wind is blowing and the leaves on the trees are trembling, like him. He is tired and weak.

A few hours before he arrived here, Hassan thought he was going to die. There was no food in the desert and he knew that the little water he had would not last another day. Now he knows that he will find water, because if there are trees, there must be water somewhere. But he still doesn't know where he is. How far is it to the nearest road, where he might find help?

The sun is going down quickly and he knows it will be cold for the next eight hours. How can he stay warm for another night in the desert?

Suddenly, he sees something. Someone is carrying a light towards him. He realizes that it is a man. Finally, help has arrived. He is safe.

الوظائف اللغوية

Expressing feelings	التعبير عن المشاعر
I feel / felt (frightened... quite happy....sad.)	
Did the story make you feel (frightened...happy.....)?	
How did you feel when (he finally saw the trees)?	
It made me feel (excited).	
How do you feel about (the story) now?	
I don't feel (sad).	
How did you feel when (you read this story?)	

listening

Nadia:

Did you like the end of the story?

Salma:

I am not sure I understand it. Who is the man with the light? And why does it say that the leaves are trembling? People usually tremble when they feel excited or frightened, not leaves.

Nadia:

Hassan is trembling because he is tired and weak. He has been in the desert for five days. I don't think the writer is saying that the leaves feel frightened when the wind comes, but they are moving in the same way as Hassan because he is so tired.

Salma:

How did you feel when Hassan finally saw the trees?

Nadia:

It made me feel excited! You know that he will find some water because there are trees there, and they need water. We know that he won't die.

Salma:

I think it is clever because we think that he will be alone in the desert for another night, but then he sees the light.

Nadia:

Why do you think there is a man with a light?

Salma:

I think that it is his friend Ahmed. Ahmed knew that Hassan was going in the desert and we know that Ahmed knows the desert very well. So Hassan is safe now.

Nadia:

Yes, I think you are right.

Salma:

How do you feel about the story now?

Nadia:

I feel quite happy! I like adventure stories like this.

تدريب على اعادة كتابة الجمل لتعطي نفس المعنى

Rewrite the following sentences to give the same meaning:-	
1 – Ali has fewer books than Mona.	(more)
2 – I have got many friends.	(a few)
3 – Not many people like films.	(few)
4 –I don't have much time to read.	(little)
5 – Rodayna has fewer books than Malak.	(more)
6 – No boy is taller than Ali in the class.	(tallest)

Unit three

Lesson 1 & 2

Festivals and special days

festival	مهرجان / احتفال	month-long	لمدة شهر
special	خاص	main	اساسي
start of	بداية	park	منتزه
spring	فصل الربيع	end	نهاية / ينهي / ينتهي
summer	فصل الصيف	toy	دمية الاطفال
fall = autumn	فصل الخريف	freezer	مجمد
winter	فصل الشتاء	invent	يخترع
celebrate (v)	يحتفل	papyrus papyrus or papyri	نبات البردي الجمع منها =
enjoy	يستمتع	Mother's Day	عيد الام
activities	انشطة	sweets	حلويات
on an important day	في يوم هام	have a festival	يقوم باحتفال (مهرجان)
free	مجاني / فارغ / حر / يفرغ	go into = enter	يدخل
without	بدون	museum	متحف
have to + inf	يجب ان / يضطر ان	temple	معبد
pay	يدفع	coat	معطف
money (UC)	نقود	wear	يرتدي
present	هدية	grow	ينمو / يكبر
represent	يمثل / ينوب عن	jam	مربي
sign	علامة / لافتة / اشارة	cupboard	دولاب المطبخ
in different ways	بطرق مختلفة	wardrobe	دولاب الملابس
all over the world	في جميع انحاء العالم	take photos	يلتقط صور
hold to + inf	يعقد (ينظم لحدث او احتفال)	put	يضع
appear	يظهر	buy	يشترى
picnic (picnics)	نزهة خلوية	cans	علب
have a picnic	يقوم بنزهة	catch	يصطاد
Bosnia /bɒznɪə/	البوسنة	family	عائلة
pan	طاسة	village	قرية
for breakfast	للفطار	favourite	مفضل
for free	مجانا	Italian	ايطالي
September	سبتمبر	Italy	ايطاليا

تصريفات الافعال غير القياسية

have	had	had	يملك
do	did	done	يفعل
pay	paid	paid	يدفع (اموال)
hold	held	held	يعقد
wear	wore	worn	يرتدي
grow	grew	grown	ينمو / يكبر
take	took	taken	ياخذ / يلتقط
put	put	put	يضع
buy	bought	bought	يشترى

حروف الجر والملاحظات اللغوية

in different ways	بطرق (باساليب) مختلفة	Spring is celebrated in different ways.
all over the world	في جميع انحاء العالم	There are many festivals all over the world.
have a picnic	يقوم بنزهة	People go outside and have picnics under the trees.
have a festival of	يقوم باحتفالية —	In Bosnia, people have a festival of eggs in spring.
cook.....for breakfast	يطهو..... للافطار	Hundreds of eggs are cooked in a big pan for breakfast.
for free	بالمجان	They are given to all of the people for free.
month-long	مدته شهر	There's a month-long flower festival to celebrate spring in Canberra.
start to + inf		It started to rain.
start + V.ing		The baby started crying.
have to + inf		Do people have to buy breakfast at that festival?
on + تاريخ / يوم	في يوم.....	on Sunday / on Mondays / on Christmas Day / on 25 Dec.2010
in + فصول /شهر / سنه/ قرن		in May / in summer / in 1990 / in the next century
at + ساعات / الاوقات الدقيقة		at 3 o'clock / at 10.30am / at noon / at bedtime / at sunrise

Reading

Spring Festivals

Spring is celebrated in different ways all over the world. It is a very special time of the year. In Egypt, Sham el-Nessim was first held to celebrate the start of spring nearly 4,000 years ago.

In Japan, people celebrate when small flowers first appear on thousands of trees across the country. People go outside and have picnics under the trees with their friends and family.

In the town of Zenica in Bosnia, people have a festival of eggs in spring. Hundreds of eggs are cooked in a big pan for breakfast and these are given to all the people of the town for free.

In Australia, the start of spring is celebrated in September! In the city of Canberra, there is a month-long flower festival to celebrate spring. You can see about a million beautiful flowers in the city's main park, and you can also listen to music.

Why do so many countries celebrate spring? The flowers and eggs all represent the new life that we can start to enjoy after the winter months have ended.

Grammar

المضارع البسيط في المبني للمجهول

نضع الفعل في المبني للمجهول عندما يكون التركيز منصبا على المفعول وليس للفاعل اهمية بدرجة اهمية المفعول او عندما يكون الفاعل غير معروفا

تكوين الجملة الخبرية والمنفية

نائب الفاعل (المفعول) { am
is
are } (not / n't) + p.p (v3) + (by + noun)

Active: - In Bosnia, the people cook eggs in a big pan.

Passive: - In Bosnia, eggs are cooked in a big pan (by the people).

Active: - We wear coats in winter.

Passive: - Coats are worn in winter.

Is + نائب الفاعل + P.P
Are

Are special foods eaten at festivals?

Yes, they are. No, they aren't.

Is Mother's Day celebrated in your family?

Yes, it is. No, it isn't.

الاداء + is / are + نائب الفاعل + P.P

Why is fish sometimes kept in special freezers?

Where are oranges grown?

Why is this day celebrated?

الماضي البسيط في المبني للمجهول

تكوين الجملة الخبرية والمنفية

(نائب الفاعل (المفعول) { was
 were } (not / n't) + p.p (v3) + (by + noun)

Active: - I didn't send the email.

Passive: - The email wasn't sent.

Active: - They caught a big fish.

Passive: - A big fish was caught.

Active: - She watched many films.

Passive: - Many films were watched.

تكوين الجملة الاستفهامية

Was + نائب الفاعل + P.P
Were

Was this toy made in Egypt?

Yes, it was. No, it wasn't.

Were the books written in ink?

Yes, they were. No, they weren't.

الاداء + was / were + نائب الفاعل + P.P

How was fish cooked in the past?

Why was jam kept in the cupboard?

Where were these photos taken?

Lesson 3 & 4

Sham el-Nessim	شم النسيم	decorated in	مزين بـ
parade	موكب / استعراض / عرض عسكري	bright	فاتح / فاقع
colourful	كثير الالوان / غني بالالوان	paint	يدهن / يرسم
costumes	ازياء	leave	يترك / يغادر
fireworks	العاب نارية	dry	يجف / يجفف
fill with	يملا بـ	feseekh	الفسيح
noisy	صاخب / كثير الضوضاء	dried with salt	مجفف بالملح
decorate.....with	يزين بـ	date back to	يرجع تاريخه الى
lantern	فانوس / مصباح	preserve	يحفظ / يحمي
Chinese	صيني	It's important to + inf	من المهم ان
envelope	ظرف الخطاب	sure	يتأكد / متأكد
contain	يحتوي على	last (V)	يدوم / يستمر
messages	رسائل	period of time	فترة من الوقت
midday = 12 pm	الظهيرة (لاتجمع)	Eid al-fitr	عيد الفطر
think of / about	يفكر في	join	ينضم الى
special	خاص	stand	يقف
private	خاص (ملك لشخص)	beach	شاطئ
order	يرتب	peach	خوخة
first of all	اولا / قبل كل شيء / في المقام الاول	pitch	ملعب / طبقة الصوت
go shopping for...	يذهب للتسوق من اجل شراء	bitch	انثى الكلب
afterwards	فيما بعد / بعد ذلك	feel	يشعر
midnight = 12 am	منتصف الليل	blow	يهب
clothes	ملابس	art competition	مسابقة رسم
mean	يعني / يقصد به	look at	ينظر الى
smell	يشم	serve	يقدم (شيئا لشخص)
breeze	نسيم	crafts	اعمال يدوية
on Monday	يوم الاثنين	listen to + obj	يستمع الى
on a Monday	في اي يوم اثنين	Welcome to + مكان	مرحبا بكم في.....
start in about....	يبدأ في حوالي.....	felucca (s)	فلوكة (مركب صغير)
BCE	قبل الميلاد	rock	صخرة
ancient	قديم	look like	تشبه
Egyptian	مصري	railway station	محطة القطار
season	موسم	help + obj + (to)inf	يساعد
go out to + inf	يخرج لـ	The best time to +inf	افضل وقت لكي.....
fresh	نقي / طلق	temperature	درجة الحرارة
good for	جيد لـ / مفيد لـ / مناسب لـ	move to + مكان	ينتقل الى
good at	جيد لـ	walk on the moon	يمشي على سطح القمر
along the Nile	بمحاذاة النيل / بطول النيل	birthday	عيد ميلاد
traditionally	تقليديا	on the first floor	في الطابق الاول
boiled eggs	الببيض المسلوق	look for	يبحث عن
wear+ شيء for شيء	يرتدي	electricity	كهرباء
relatives	اقارب	drop	يسقط
glass	زجاج	scary	مخيف
a glass	كوب زجاجي	Sweden	السويد
a five - week holiday	اجازة لمدة خمسة اسابيع	go on a trip	يسافر في رحلة قصيرة
everyone + فعل مفرد	كل واحد / الكل / الجميع	herring	سمك الرنقة
go for a walk	يذهب للتمشية	advise + obj + to +inf	ينصح
ask about	يسال عن	fort Qaitbey	قلعة قايتباي

lighthouse	منارة	collapse	ينهار / يتهدم
earthquake	زلزال	helpful	متعاون

تصريفات الافعال غير القياسية

think	thought	thought	يعتقد / يفكر
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
blow	blew	blown	تهب (للرياح)
leave	left	left	يغادر / يترك

حروف الجر والملاحظات اللغوية

filled with	مملوء بـ	The sky is filled with colours.
decorate.....with	يزين بـ	We decorate our homes with red paper lanterns.
decorated in....	مزين بـ	Eggs are decorated in bright colours.
go shopping for...		We go shopping for special food.
mean + v.ing	يعني ان...	Sham el - Nessim means smelling the breeze.
good for you!	مناسب لك	The spring air is good for you!
have a picnic	يقوم بنزهة	People have a picnic in the country.
date back to	يعود تاريخه الى...	This tradition dates back to the ancient Egyptian times.
It's important to + inf		It's important to buy feseekh from a clean shop.
for a long (short) time	لمدة...	This tradition has been done for a long time.
everyone (nobody) + فعل مفرد		Everyone takes a trip on a felucca.
look like	يشبه	The girl looks like her mother.
The best time to + inf		The best time to come is in the winter.
suggest + v.ing		I suggest looking for adventure stories.
wear + شيء + for + شيء		They wore costumes for the school play.

Reading

Sham el-Nessim

- Sham el-Nessim means smelling the breeze and it is celebrated all over Egypt On a Monday in April or May. The festival started in about 2700 BCE. The ancient Egyptian year had three seasons and Sham el-Nessim was held to celebrate the start of spring. Sham el-Nessim isn't celebrated in any other country.

- Today, Sham el-Nessim is a holiday and families go out to enjoy the fresh spring air. The spring air is very good for you! People often have a picnic in the country, in parks or along the Nile.

- Special food is eaten at Sham el-Nessim. Traditionally, boiled eggs are eaten for breakfast. Eggs are decorated in bright colours by children. They usually paint the eggs in the morning and leave them in the sun to dry.

- Another traditional food which is eaten on this day is feseekh: Fish that is dried with salt. This tradition also dates back to ancient Egyptian times. When people had more fresh fish than they could eat, they put salt on it to preserve it.

- It is important to buy feseekh from a clean shop so that you are sure that the fish will be good for you.

الوظائف اللغوية

استخدام كلمات الترتيب
First of all, (we clean our houses).
Next, (we decorate our homes).
Afterward, (many people go shopping).
After / Before / At dinner (children are given envelopes).
At midnight / midday (there are fireworks).
The next day / morning / afternoon, (we wear our new clothes).

Listening

My name is Li. I am from China. My favourite festival is New Year. It lasts for about eight days. It is the most important festival for Chinese people and we start preparing for it a week before it starts. First of all, we clean our houses. We sweep and wash all the floors, doors and windows. Next, we decorate our homes with red paper lanterns. Afterwards, many people go shopping for new clothes.

There is always a special meal on the night before New Year's Day. Relatives come from far away to join their families. Lots of special New Year food is eaten, but the most important food is usually fish. Dinner is usually eaten at home, not often in a restaurant. After dinner, children are given red envelopes with some money inside by their parents. At midnight, there are fireworks and the sky is filled with colour and noise.

The next morning, on the first day of the New Year, we wear our new clothes and say congratulations to our friends and neighbours. Traditionally, young people visit older people to say Happy New Year to them. At midday, there are parades where people dress up in colourful costumes. Some people wear huge lion costumes, too.

تدريب على إعادة كتابة الجمل لتعطي نفس المعنى

Rewrite the following sentences to give the same meaning:-

1 – Farmers grow crops well. (grown)

2 – We make books of paper. (are made)

3 – An Italian invented the first pizza. (was)

4 – Where did he buy the books? (bought)

5 – The ancient used papyrus. (papyrus) (passive) (was) (the ancient Egyptian)

6 – She didn't send the letters. (The letters)

Unit four

Science and technology

Lesson 1 & 2

Science	علوم	tablet	كمبيوتر لوح
technology	تكنولوجيا	information	معلومات
essential	اساسي / ضروري	facts	حقائق
difficult	صعب	encourage	يشجع
easy	سهل	collect	يجمع
scientists	علماء	enter competitions	يدخل منافسات
medicine	طب / دواء	win a ward	يفوز بجائزة
fight	يكافح	invention	اختراع
heart disease	امراض القلب	amazing	مذهل
develop	يطور	airport	مطار
drop	يسقط	need to + inf	يحتاج
engine	محرك / موتور	send emails	يرسل رسائل بريد الكتروني
engineer	مهندس	enjoy + v.ing	يستمتع
engineering	هندسة	online	متصل بالانترنت / عبر الانترنت
goal	هدف / غاية	carry around	يتجول
data	بيانات / معلومات	job	وظيفة
make a graph	يرسم مخطط بياني / رسم بياني	good at	جيد في
interested in	مهتم بـ / مولع بـ	solve	يحل
archaeologist	عالم اثار	fall	يسقط
STEM schools	مدارس المتفوقين للعلوم والتكنولوجيا	check	يفحص / يتحقق / يراجع
Science, technology, engineering and maths			
Focus on + v.ing	يركز على	results	نتائج
ability	قدرة	hardworking	مجتهد / كادح / جاد العمل
do a project	ينجز مشروع	skill	مهارة
together	سويا	able to + inf	قادر على
finish + v.ing	ينهي	attention	انتباه
award	جائزة	in the future	في المستقبل
a prize given to someone for something good they have done = The award for the best actor.		rewarding	مجزي
prize	جائزة (في مسابقة)	how fast	كم للسرعة
achieve	يحقق / ينجز	traffic	زحام
ebook	كتاب الكتروني	dinosaur	ديناصور
computer	حاسب الي	bored	شاعر بالملل
fit	لائق صحيا	certain	متأكد
until	حتى	corridor	ممر
operation	عملية جراحية	machine	آلة / ماكينة
electronic	الالكتروني	suggest	يقترح
uniform	زي موحد	pollution	تلوث
production	انتاج	animal waste	فضلات الحيوانات
prevent	يمنع	device	جهاز
remove	يزيل	salt	ملح
low price	سعر منخفض	material	مادة خام
source	مصدر / منبع	proud	فخور

تصريفات الافعال غير القياسية

fight	fought	fought	يكافح
make	made	made	يصنع / يجعل
send	sent	sent	يرسل
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط
win	won	won	يفوز

حروف الجر والملاحظات اللغوية

need to + inf need + n	يحتاج ان	Knowing how to use modern technology is essential. I need glasses for reading.
use technology	يستخدم التكنولوجيا	We need to understand how to use the latest technology.
good at + (n / v.ing)	جيد في	Mona is very good at languages. / She is good at making things.
help + (inf / to + inf)		They can help develop the technology of the future.
focus on + v.ing / n	يركز على	He needs to focus more on his career. They focus on developing the ability in STEM schools subjects.
around the world	حول العالم	There are now STEM schools around the world.
encourage + obj + to + inf		Teachers encourage students to do projects.
solve problems	يحل المشاكل	They work together to solve problems.
check results	يفحص نتائج	Expert teachers help student through projects and check their results.
able to + inf	قادر على	STEM schools students will be able to work in exciting jobs.
bored	شاعر بالملل	The man on the train might be bored. هو الذي يشعر بالملل
boring	ممل (هو سبب الشعور بالملل)	The man on the train is boring. هو الذي يسبب الملل للآخرين
look + صفه = seem + صفه	(يبدو)	They look tired.
interested in + n / v.ing	مهتم بـ	She is interested in ancient history. / We're interested in working abroad.
do a project	ينجز مشروع	STEM schools students can do projects together.
finish + n / v.ing	ينهي / ينتهي	I finished writing my homework. / Have you finished that book yet?
carry around	يتجول	Tablets are easier to carry around than computers.

Reading

STEM schools

Today, knowing how to use modern technology is essential because people use it every day in schools, at home and at work. It can't be easy if you don't know how to use a computer or send an email. People with many different jobs, such as teachers, engineers and scientists all need to understand how to use the latest technology.

Students who are very good at STEM subjects (science, technology, engineering and maths) can also help develop the technology of the future, STEM schools are special schools which focus on developing students' ability in these subjects. There are now STEM schools around the world where lessons are different to those in usual schools. Teachers- encourage students to do projects where they work together to solve problems. A lesson might be about how fast a ball falls through the air, or it might be using data to make a graph. Expert teachers help the students through the projects and check their results.

In Egypt, there are now-STEM schools around the country and more will be built in the future. STEM school students must be hardworking. All their lessons are in English, so that they can understand and use scientific texts from around the world while they study. Experts say that there will be many more jobs in the future that need-skills in STEM subjects. When they finish studying, STEM school students will be able to work in exciting jobs that will use the skills that they have learned.

Grammar

Expressing certainty and uncertainty

التعبير عن اليقين وعدم اليقين

تستخدم الأفعال التالية للتعبير عن اليقين وعدمه من امر ما في (المضارع)

must be	= I'm sure it's true / I'm certain it's true	تستخدم عندما نكون متأكدين من شيء ما انه (حقيقي / اثبات)
can't be	= I'm sure it isn't true/ I'm certain it's untrue	تستخدم عندما نكون متأكدين من شيء ما انه (غ حقيقي /نفي)
might be	= possible / perhaps / maybe / I don't know	تستخدم عندما نكون غير متأكدين من شيء ما بانه حقيقي او غير حقيقي

You must be Salma's sister. You look similar!

He won a prize. He must be proud.

That can't be a real dinosaur. There aren't any dinosaurs on earth!

This can't be Hassan's bicycle. He doesn't have one.

The phone is ringing. It might be your aunt, but I am not sure.

If there is a lot of traffic, I might be late.

ملاحظة : - للتعبير عن اليقين من عدمه في (الماضي) نضع بعد الأفعال السابقة كلمة **have**

تدريب على إعادة كتابة الجمل لتعطي نفس المعنى

Rewrite the following sentences to give the same meaning:-	
1 – I am sure he is an engineer.	(must)
2 – Ali didn't catch the train.	(can't)
3 – I am not sure she is at home.	(might)
4 – He can't be Egyptian.	(French)
5 – He must be poor.	(rich)
6 – Perhaps, they will win the match.	(might)

polluted (adj)	ملوث	academic	اكاديمي
cause (v)	يسبب	electrician (متخصص في صيانة الاجهزة الكهربائية)	كهربائي
object	شيء	electrical (يعمل او مرتبط بالكهرباء)	كهربائي
forms of	اشكال / نماذج	powerful (adj)	قوي / ذو نفوذ
laptop	كمبيوتر نقال	interesting	شيق
Smartphone	هاتف ذكي	geography	جغرافيا
allow	يسمح	do well	يحسن صنعا
connect to	يتصل بـ	gold medal	ميدالية ذهبية
equipment (UC)	معدات / تجهيزات / ادوات	uncertain	غي متأكد / غير متيقن
tool	اداه (تستخدم باليد لانجاز شيء ما)	certain	متأكد / متيقن
Wi-Fi	الاتصال اللاسلكي (واي فاي)	British	بريطاني
wireless fidelity			
essay	مقال	perhaps	ربما / من المحتمل
prefer	يفضل	coin	عملة معدنية
neat handwriting	كتابة يدوية منظمة	café	مقهى
type	يكتب (بلوحة المفاتيح)	coffee	قهوة (مشروب)
in English	باللغة الانجليزية	draw a graph	يرسم مخطط بياني
print	يطبع	experience	خبرة / تجربة (حياتية)
sports shoes	حذاء رياضي	experiment	تجربة (عملية)
work like a computer	يعمل مثل الحاسب الالى	expensive	غالي
everyday + اسم	يومي (صفة)	I face <u>everyday</u> problems.	
every day	كل يوم (ظرف)	I go to school <u>every day</u> .	
((How + صفة = What+ اسم)) How fast can the car go? = What speed can the car go?			
know how to + inf	يعرف كيف ان	We should know how to use the internet.	

تصريفات الافعال غير القياسية

do	did	done	يفعل
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم

الوظائف اللغوية

Expressing certainty and uncertainty	التعبير عن اليقين وعدم اليقين
1 - To express certainty, we can use:	1 - للتعبير عن اليقين نستخدم:
I'm sure (he / she / it) is.....	
(He / She / it) must be.....	
He / She / It) can't be.....	
2 - To express uncertainty, we can use:	2 - للتعبير عن عدم اليقين نستخدم:
I'm not sure (he / she / it) is.....	
(He / She / it) might be	
Perhaps (he / she / it) will.....	

Listening

Only students who are very good at maths and science can study at STEM Schools. They have to work hard when they get there. But spending time at the STEM school must be very rewarding. Today I have some students from STEM schools with me. They are going to tell us about amazing achievements. First Of All Azza is talking about an award she has won.

AZZA:

Hello! I won an award for a project that I did at my STEM school. First of All, our class studied the problems caused by polluted water around the world. People can't stay healthy if they have to drink polluted water. We studied plants and realized that some of them can clean dirty water. I asked myself could it be a way to solve the problem.

I developed an invention that cleans polluted water using only plants. I am sure this can help people living in places that don't have fresh water. After we check that the invention worked well, I entered the science competition in the USA.

I was very pleased to win an award. I think my invention might be important. Now, I want to take it around the World. There is a chance that it could help millions of people.

Unit five

Lesson 1 & 2

Achievements

achievements	انجازات	would like to + inf	يود ان.....
article	مقال	school (UC)	تعليم مدرسي
genius (n)	عبقري	a school	مدرسة
person	شخص	as well as	بالإضافة الى
highly (adv)	جدا	At the age of	في عمر
brain	عقل (عضو)	ability	قدرة
mind	عقل (قدرة الذاكرة على التفكير والاحساس بالمشاعر)	inability	عدم القدرة / العجز / القصور
programming	برمجة	do homework	يقوم بعمل الواجب
intelligent	ذكي	give answers to	يجيب / يعطي اجابات لـ
learn	يتعلم	fire	حريق / نار
understand	يفهم	hotel	فندق
software (UC)	برنامج / برمجيات	firefighter	رجل الاطفاء
skill	مهارة	put...out	يخمد (يطفىء الحريق)
play chess	يلعب شطرنج	speak	يتحدث
sum	حسبه	tell	يخبر
work out	يحسب / يحل / يفهم / يستنبط	better than	افضل من
six - year - old	عمره ستة سنوات	worse than	أسوأ من
hear about	يسمع عن	do a sum	يؤدي عملية حسابية
invite.....to.....	يدعو.....الى.....	repair	يصلح
show (n) (v)	عَرَضَ / برنامج حوارى / يوضح	small	صغير الحجم
university	جامعة	young	صغير السن
improve	يحسن / يطور	weekend	اجازة العطلة الاسبوعية
level	مستوى	rest(v)	يريح
walk past	يمر ماشيا على الاقدام	take a rest	يستريح
business	مؤسسة تجارية	win	يفوز
get	يحصل على	trophy	اكلیل / كاس / جائزة (تمنح في المنافسات)
teach.....about	يعلم / يدرس.....عن	award	جائزة (تمنح بعد تحقيق انجاز علمي مثلا) يمنح جائزة
graduate (n) (v)	خريج / يتخرج	discover	يكتشف
decide to	يقرر ان	paper (UC)	ورق
degree	درجة علمية	a paper = newspaper	صحيفة / جريدة

تصريفات الافعال غير القياسية

learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	يتعلم
understand	understood	understood	يفهم
hear	heard	heard	يسمع
get	got	got	يحصل على
teach	taught	taught	يعلم / يدرس
tell	told	told	يخبر
speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
write	wrote	written	يكتب
take	took	taken	ياخذ
put	put	put	يضع
give	gave	given	يعطي
win	won	won	يفوز

حروف الجر والملاحظات اللغوية

a genius at+(n/v.ing) عبقري في	She is a genius at maths . // Ali is a genius at doing sums.
six - year - old boy	Six - year - old boy couldn't do his homework .
able to + inf قادر على	He was able to give all the answers to the sum. (give answers to)
hear about يسمع عن	TV channels heard about Mahmoud Wael.
invite+مفعول+ to +inf يدعو	TV channels invited Mahmoud to be on their shows .
on shows يظهر في برامج حوارية	They wanted him to be on their shows .
teach + مفعول + about يعلم..عن	He teaches them about comport programming.
decide to + inf يقرر ان	She decided to wear a dress.
school تعليم مدرسي // a school مدرسة	I like school. They decided to build a school.
do a sum يقوم بعملية حسابية	I usually do sums in maths.

Reading

Mahmoud Wael: A child genius

Six-year-old Abla wael from Cairo couldn't do her maths homework one evening. Her father was helping her when her younger brother came into the room. Mahmoud couldn't speak very well yet because he was only three. However, he was able to give all the answers to the sums.

Mahmoud's father was sure that his son was a genius. Soon, TV channels heard about his amazing maths skills and invited him to be on their shows.

When Mahmoud was seven, the American university in Cairo helped him to improve his English because it would help him to study maths at a high level. After only three months, he could read, write and speak English quite well.

One day, Mahmoud walked past a class that was studying computer programming at the university and he could understand the lesson. Soon one of the biggest computer software businesses in the world became interested in Mahmoud because he was intelligent. He studied computer programming and got several awards. He was then able to teach university graduates about computer programming. He was only eleven!

Universities around the world invited Mahmoud to start a degree, but he decided to finish school first. He said that he would like to go to university in Egypt.

Grammar

التعبير عن القدرة والاستطاعة من عدمها في (الماضي) Ability or inability

للتعبير عن القدرة والاستطاعة في (الماضي بوجه عام) نستخدم	
could (n't) + inf	Abla couldn't do her maths homework.// He could do sums when he was three.
Could+sub+inf?	Could you read when you were five? Yes, I could. No, I couldn't.
للتعبير عن القدرة والاستطاعة في (وقت محدد في الماضي) نستخدم	
was (n't) able to + inf	I was able to find your street. / I wasn't able to come to your house last week because I was ill.
Was+sub+able to+inf?	Was he able to see at the concert? /what was he able to see at the concert?
were (n't) able to +inf	They were able to put the fire out very quickly.
Were+sub+able to+inf?	Were you able to do your homework? Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.

Lesson 3 & 4

great	عظيم	get a job	يحصل على وظيفة
parents	والدين	plan	خطة
know	يعرف	nurse	ممرضة
competition	مسابقة / منافسة	cousin	ابن او بنت العم / الخال
result	نتيجة	French	اللغة الفرنسية
count	يعد	furniture (UC)	اثاث منزلي
in addition	بالاضافة	score goals	يسجل اهداف
memorise	يتذكر	private lessons	دروس خصوصية
spell	يتهجى	tourism	سياحة
revise	يراجع	in the blue shirt	الذي يرتدي قميص ازرق
Furthermore,	علاوة على ذلك	swimmer	سباح
use the internet	يستخدم الانترنت	Olympic	اولمبي
athlete	رياضي	in time	في الوقت المناسب
get a medal	يحصل على ميدالية	on time	في الوقت المحدد
race	سباق	sheep (sheep)	نعجة (نعاج)
at the end of.....	في نهاية.....	child (children)	طفل (اطفال)
would like to+inf	يود ان.....	ox (oxen)	ثور (ثيران)
look after	يعتني بـ	man (men)	رجل (رجال)
during+ noun	اثناء	woman (women)	مرأة (نساء)
polite	مؤدب	mouse (mice)	فأر (فئران)
active	نشط	person (people)	شخص (ناس)

حروف الجر والملاحظات اللغوية

would like to + inf	يود ان	I would like to give my mother an award because she is the best mother in the world.
on time	في الوقت المحدد	She does her homework on time. / His flight arrived on time.
in time	في الوقت المناسب	I got home just in time. It's starting to rain.
help + مفعول + in the kitchen	يساعد..... في	Ex: Youssef helps his mother in the kitchen.
at the end of	في نهاية	A sports team might win a trophy at the end of a competition.
start + v.ing / n	يبدأ	She started studying online two years ago.
want to + inf	يريد ان	She wants to become a teacher one day.
during + n	اثناء / خلال	The player showed amazing skills during the football match.

الوظائف اللغوية

اضافة معلومات

Furthermore, + جملة.	= علاوة على ذلك	In addition, + جملة.	بالإضافة
Ahmed revises his lessons well. Furthermore, he does all his homework on time.			
Ahmed revises his lessons well. In addition, he does all his homework on time.			
In addition to + v.ing	بالإضافة إلى		
In addition to doing my homework, I help my mother in the kitchen every night.			

!

Listening

Tarek: Did you watch the program on TV last night, Hassan? It was about some very intelligent children.

Hassan: No, I didn't. Tell me about it.

Tarek: Well, One of them, a boy from India became a doctor at the age of 7.

Hassan: Really! He must be a genius.

Tarek: Yes, he is. His parents knew there was something special about him. When he was very young, he could walk and talk before the age of one and he could also read very difficult books when he was only five. He became both the youngest doctor in India and the youngest boy to study medicine at university, he was twelve.

Hassan: That's amazing. What is he doing now?

Tarek: He is in his twenties now and he is still working as a doctor. Then, the TV program had an interview with a young girl from India. When she was eleven, she was the youngest person in a math competition. Not only did she win the competition, but she achieved amazing result, 100%.

Hassan: Wow, she is either a genius or she worked very hard at school.

Tarek: I am sure she is a genius. I work hard at school, too but I am not as good as she is.

Unit six

Inventors

Lesson 1 & 2

inventors	مخترعين	feel better	يشعر بالتحسن
machine	آلة / ماكينة	think	يعتقد
at home	في المنزل	voice	صوت
robot	إنسان آلي	recognise	يدرك / يتعرف على
scientist	عالم	read	يقرأ
dive	يغطس	answer	يرد / يجيب
send	يرسل	story	قصة
volcano	بركان	entertain	يسلي
dangerous	خطير	soil	تربة
planet	كوكب	face	وجه / يواجه
plant	يزرع / نبات	space (UC)	فضاء
gases	غازات	similar to	مشابه لـ
personal	شخصي	conversation	محادثة
design to	يصمم لـ	transitive ≠ intransitive (syn)	فعل متعد / غير متعد
include	يشمل / يتضمن	work hard	يعمل بجد
vacuum cleaner	مكنسة كهربائية	buy	يشترى
floor	أرضية	milk	لبن
lawn mower	جهاز عشب (محشة عشب)	rock	صخرة
grass (UC)	عشب	belong to + مفعول	يخص / ينتمي إلى...
park	منتزه (حديقة عامة)	on hot days	في الأيام الحارة
garden	حديقة خاصة	nervous	عصبي
engineer	مهندس	a present	هدية
turn	يدير / يلف / يحول	birthday	عيد ميلاد
head	رأس	smoke	يدخن / دخان
in order to +inf	لكي / بغرض أن	give	يعطي
so that+ جملة	حتى / لكي	ask	يسأل
look at	ينظر إلى	arrive	يصل
come home	يعود للمنزل	early	مبكراً
remind+مفعول+ to +inf	يُذكر (شخص ليفعل شيء)	baby	رضيع
toy	دمية أطفال	say	يقول
useful	مفيد	send	يرسل

تصريفات الأفعال غير القياسية

send	sent	sent	يرسل
come	came	come	يأتي
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
say	said	said	يقول
give	gave	given	يعطي
buy	bought	bought	يشترى
read	read	read	يقرأ
think	thought	thought	يعتقد / يفكر

حروف الجر والملاحظات اللغوية

under water	تحت الماء	Some robots dive under water to study the sea.
in order to + inf	بغرض / لكي	Robots will hear your voice and turn its head in order to look at you.
so that + inf	بغرض ان / لكي	She studies hard so that she can get full marks.
remind + to + inf	يذكر	Some robots can remind you to send your emails.
remember	يتذكر	I can't remember his name. / Remember to take your passport.
arrive in	يصل لمكان كبير	We arrived in London an hour ago.
arrive at	يصل لمكان صغير	We arrived at the airport.
reach	يصل (لاتأخذ حرف جر)	We won't reach Alex till five o'clock.
belong to + مفعول		This car belongs to me.
on hot days	في الايام الحارة	Tourists should wear sun cream on hot days.

Reading

Robots in our lives

Scientists have used robots for a long time. Some robots dive under water to study the sea: Others are sent inside volcanoes to study places that are dangerous. In 2012, a robot went to another planet to study the soil and the gases there. Personal robots are designed to help people with jobs at home. They include robot vacuum cleaner, to clean floors and lawn mowers to cut the grass in parks and gardens. Now, an engineer has designed a robot that can recognise people. When you speak, it will answer! It will hear your voice and turn its head in order to look at you. It will say Hello to you when you come home and it can read a story to children. It can give a message to the right person in the family. It can even remind you to send your emails. Some robots are designed to have friend faces so that children will think they are toys. These robots are very useful in hospital where they can entertain children and help them to feel better.

Grammar

Transitive and intransitive verbs

الافعال المتعدية واللازمة

الفعل المتعد هو الفعل الذي يلزمه مفعول سواء كان مفعول مباشر ام غير مباشر او كلاهما

I make a drink. (T)

لتكمل معنى الجملة.

Ali arrived first. (i)

الفعل اللازم هو الفعل الذي لا يلزمه مفعول ليتكمل معنى الجملة.

1 - المفعول المباشر عادة ما يكون للأشياء	===== المفعول غير المباشر عادة ما يكون للأشخاص
- الافعال المتعدية تأخذ مفعول مباشر	(مفعول مباشر مباشر) Tarek asked a question.
3 - الافعال المتعدية تأخذ مفعول مباشر و غير مباشر	Tarek asked me a question. (indirect obj)
Ali sent me an email.	مفعول مباشر + مفعول غير مباشر + فعل متعد + فاعل - 4
Ali sent an email to me.	مفعول غير مباشر + (to/for) + مفعول مباشر + فعل متعد + فاعل - 5
6 - بعض الافعال لازمة ومتعدية	لاحظ ترتيب الجملتين في النقطتين 4 و 5 في ترتيب المفعولين مع حرف الجر وبدونه (وهما متساويتان ف المعنى).
7 - الفعل اللازم لا يحتاج لمفعول.	She is drinking. She is drinking coffee.
	The baby is sleeping. Ahmed runs fast. We left early in the morning.

Lesson 3 & 4

environment	بيئة	oar	مجداف
idea	فكرة	move	يحرك
invention	اختراع	forward	الى الامام
project	مشروع	begin to	يبدأ ان
do an experiment	يقوم بعمل تجربة	sell goods	يبيع البضائع
several	متعدد	steam	بخار
necessary	ضروري	oil	زيت / بترول
test (v)	يختبر	steamship	باخرة / سفينة تجارية
completely	بالكامل / كلياً / تماماً	powerful	قوي
solve	يحل	wooden	خشبي
winner	الفائز	tie together with	يربط سوياً بـ
museum	متحف	ropes	حبال
receive	يتلقى / يتسلم	sail (n)	شرع
laptop	كمبيوتر نقال (لاب توب)	blow	
the main	الاساسي / الرئيسي	famous for	مشهور بـ
describe	يصف	notebook	كراسة / مفكرة
number	يرقم / رقم	leave	يغادر
grammar	نحو / قواعد	daughter	ابنة
spelling	استهزاء	examine	يفحص
sentence	جملة	patient	مريض
remember to + inf	يتذكر ان	carefully	بعناية
remember that + جملة	يتذكر ان	offer	يقدم
characters	شخصيات	drink (v) (a drink)	يشرب (مشروب)
important	هام	guest	نزيل / ضيف
ship	سفينة	correct mistakes	يصحح اخطاء
river	نهر	chemist	كيميائي
most of + فعل مفرد + مفعول	غالبية	make the bed	يرتب السرير
build	يبنى	police station	مركز شرطة
along the Nile	بمحاذاة النيل	fantastic	رائع
for this reason	لذلك السبب	poster	ملصق اعلاني
transport	ينقل	calendar	تقويم
expert at	خبير في	flood	فيضان
boats	مراكب	product	ينتج / منتج
make	يصنع	for sure	باتاكيد
papyrus	نبات البردي	starve	يموت جوعاً

تصريفات الافعال غير القياسية

cut	cut	cut	يقطع
run	ran	run	يجري
make	made	made	يصنع
begin	began	begun	يبدأ
leave	left	left	يغادر
blow	blew	blown	تهب (للرياح)
sell	sold	sold	يبيع

حروف الجر والملاحظات اللغوية

do an experiment	The students must do several experiments.
Don't forget + inf	Don't forget to use lock the door.
Don't forget that+ جملة	Don't forget that he will come tomorrow.
You must remember to + inf	You must remember to describe them.
You must remember that+ جملة	You must remember that grammar rules are important.
It's necessary to+ inf	It's necessary to study hard. =
It's necessary for + n + to +inf	It's necessary for us to study hard. =
It's important to + inf	It's important to study hard. =
It's important for + n + to +inf	It's important for us to study hard. =
tie together with	They used wood tied together with ropes to build a boat.

Listening

Teacher: So, Let's talk about the science competition. You must remember how important it is for you to enter. You learned so much about scientific research.

Student: I have got a lot of ideas of some inventions already.

Teacher: That is very good. But don't forget that the idea is the easiest part of a project. One you got an idea, you have to think about the design, then you have to do several experiments and test them to see if they work.

Student: What kind of ideas are you looking for in the competition?

Teacher: It is necessary for you to be something different, do some research and find out if your idea is completely new.

Student: It is difficult to think of something to invent

Teacher: It can be difficult at first I agree. I agree, it might be easier to think of a problem that you want to solve. First, it is important to remember to look on something that you are really interested in and don't forget there is a prize. The winners will visit the science museum where they will present their designs to people who work there.

The Invention of Ships and Sails : In ancient Egypt, like today, most of our important cities were built along the Nile. For this reason, people have used the river for transport for many years. The people also became experts at building boats.

Early boats: In around 4000BCE, the ancient Egyptians made small boats from Papyrus. They used Oars to move them forwards.

Wooden boats and Sails: Later, they used wood tied together with ropes to build boats. They also invented the first sail in order to move faster up the river when the wind blow.

Transport ships: In around 2500 BCE, people began to build larger and stronger boats. Ships could travel across the sea to sell goods in other countries.

Steam and oil: Ships needed the wind until the early 1800s, when the first steamships began to cross the seas. In the twentieth century, oil was used to take powerful ships around the world.

الوظائف اللغوية

Emphasising a point التأكيد على رأى / فكرة / معلومه

You must remember to + مصدر	You must remember to describe characters well.
You must remember that+ جملة	You must remember that grammar rules are important.
Don't forget to + مصدر	Don't forget to revise well for the exam.
Don't forget that + جملة	Don't forget that here is a prize.
It is necessary (for + مفعول) to + مصدر	It is necessary (for you) to be something different.
It is important to + مصدر	It is important (for you) to be something different.

Unit seven

Lesson 1 & 2

All about sports

basketball	كرة السلة	cook	يطبخ
tennis	كرة التنس	meals	وجبات
believe	يعتقد	do revision	يراجع
rocket	صاروخ	get up early	يستيقظ مبكرا
racket	مضرب	theatre	مسرح
rahat (hands)	راحة (اليدين)	swimming pool	حمام سباحة
century	قرن	tent	خيمة
indoor	داخلي	sign	إشارة / علامة
outdoor	خارجي	flute	ناي / فلوت
court	ساحة الملعب	grab	يُمسِك
wait for	ينتظر شيء	look after	يعتني بـ
weather	طقس	weigh	يزن
hit the ball with	يضرب الكرة بـ	weight	وزن
wooden	خشبي	P.E teacher	معلم التربية الرياضية
made of	صنع من (مادة لا تتغير)	too+ صفة + to + مصدر	جدا لدرجة الـ.....
made from	صنع من (مادة تتغير)	pole	عمود
filled with	مملوء بـ	throw	يرمي
wool	صوف	score	يسجل
rubber	مطا	bottom	قاع
measure	يقيس	cut off	يقطع
middle	منتصف	practise (v)	يمارس / يتدرب
Canadian	كندي	practice (n)	تدريب
to each other	الى بعضهم البعض	horse hair	شعر الخيل

تصريفات الأفعال غير القياسية

hit	hit	hit	يضرب
make	made	made	يصنع
cut	cut	cut	يقطع / يقص
throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
get up	got up	got up	يستيقظ
think	thought	thought	يفكر / يعتقد
do	did	done	يفعل
have to	had to	had to	يجب ان

حروف الجر والملاحظات اللغوية

believe that + جملة	يعتقد ان	Some experts believe that tennis was first an Egyptian sport.
similar to	مشابه لـ	The word racket is similar to the Arabic word rahat (hands)
wait for	ينتظر شيء	They have to wait for good weather to play in winter.
wait in a queue	ينتظر في طابور	We stood in a queue for half an hour.
wait to + inf	ينتظر ليفعل شيء	We wait to see the teacher.

made from (مصنوع من مادة تتغير)	The first tennis balls were made from leather filled with horse hair.
made of (مصنوع من مادة لا تتغير)	The chair is made of wood.
too + صفة + to + inf (جدا لدرجة الا)	It's too cold to play outside.
need to + inf (يريد ان)	He needed to invent a new sport for his students.
have(has/had) to + inf (يجب ان)	Players had to hit the ball with their hands.

Reading

Sports history

Some experts believe that tennis was first an Egyptian sport, because the word racket is very similar to the Arabic word rahat (hands). Other people believe that it was invented by the French in the eleventh or twelfth century.

By the thirteenth century, there were as many as 1,800 indoor courts, so people didn't have to wait for good weather in order to play. In those days, players had to hit the ball with their hands. By 1500, the game was played with a wooden racket.

The very first tennis balls were made from leather filled with horse hair or wool. Today, tennis balls are rubber and have to measure 6.54-7.3 centimetres across the middle and weigh 56-59.49 grams.

Basketball was invented in 1891 by a Canadian P.E teacher, James Naismith.

In that year, he thought: "I must find a new sport for my students to play in winter, because it's too cold to play outside,"

The new game could be played inside in any weather. James Naismith tied two baskets to poles at each end of the court. A player had to throw the ball into the basket in order to score. At first before the bottoms of tile baskets were cut off, a player had to take the ball out of the basket after he or she scored. The game is now very popular, although you must practise every day to be good at it.

Grammar

Necessity and obligation الضرورة والالزام

نستخدم **have to / has to** لننحدث عن القوانين او الاشياء التي يقول الاخرين انها ضرورية (ضرورة تبعا لقانون)

We have to go to school on time. / She has to get a passport to travel to London.

نستخدم **don't have to / doesn't have to** لننحدث عن الاشياء غير الضرورية

She doesn't have to hurry. She isn't late for school.

للتعبير عن الضرورة في الماضي نستخدم **had to / didn't have to**

We didn't have to do comport studies when we were at primary school.

? مصدر + have to + فاعل + did + الاداء

للسؤال عن الضرورة

How long did you have to wait until the bus arrived?

نستخدم **must / mustn't + inf** لنقول ان شيء ما هام او غير هام (ضرورة بدون قانون)

You must see a doctor. You've been ill for a week.

He mustn't park here. It's against the law.

Must + inf	have to + inf
الالزام ياتي من السامع وفي السؤال ياتي من المتحدث I must do some more work; I want to pass my exam. I must stop smoking. (I want to.)	الالزام ياتي من الخارج كقانون او امر من احد اخر I have to work from 9 to 5, In my job. I've got to stop smoking. (Doctor's orders.)
Do I have to clean all the rooms? (OR Must I ...?)	لاحظ: يمكن ان نستخدمهم بدلا من بعض في بعض الاحيان

Lesson 3 & 4

the Olympic Games	الالعاب الاولمبية	Judo	رياضة الجودو
Greece	اليونان	championship	بطولة
Greek	يوناني	hurt	يؤلم / يؤذي / يجرح
stadium	استاد	touch	يلمس
huge	ضخم	injured leg	رجل مجروحه
spectator	مشاهد	self-respect	احترام الذات
athlete	رياضي	sports event	حدث رياضي
in the past	في الماضي	buy tickets	يشترى تذاكر
However, + جملة = but	ولكن / مع ذلك	a seat	مقعد ثابت
Although	على الرغم من	side	جانب
achievement	انجاز	horse riding	ركوب الخيل
great	عظيم	wear a helmet	يرتدي خوذة
win a game	يفوز بمباراة / لعبة	special	خاص
referee	حكم	turn off	يطفئ
opponent	خصم / معارض	turn on	يشغل / يشعل
lose	يخسر	lights	اضواء
match	مباراة	light	خفيف
congratulate.....on+v.ing	يهنيء ... على	speed-ball	رياضة كرة السرعة
yell	يصرخ / يصيح	on TV	في التلفاز
unkind words	كلمات قاسية (غير لطيفة)	fire	نار
team	فريق	heavy	ثقيل
take..... out of	يخرج الشيء من	dark	مظلم
decide to + inf	يقرر ان.....	a lamp	لمبة / مصباح
decide that+ جملة	يقرر ان.....	burn	يحرق / يحترق / يشعل
wrong	خطأ	hotel	فندق
apologise	يعتذر	prefer	يفضل
disagree	غير متفق	runner	عداء
opinion	رأي	go camping	يذهب للتخييم
try	يحاول	fly	يطير
encourage	يشجع	easily	بسهولة
look up	يبحث عن كلمة في قاموس	bones	عظام
reason	سبب	net	شبكة
final	نهائي	equipment	معدات
a can	علبة معدنية	break (v)	فسحة / راجه (يكسر)

تصريفات الافعال غير القياسية

win	won	won	يفوز
lose	lost	lost	يخسر
say	said	said	يقول
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤلم
buy	bought	bought	يشترى
wear	wore	worn	يرتدي
fly	flew	flown	يطير
burn	burned / burnt	burned / burnt	يحرق / يشعل

حروف الجر والملاحظات اللغوية

used to +inf	اعتاد ان	I used to go out every night when I was in London.
be + used to +v.ing	معتاد ان	I am used to playing football at night.
صفة + to + inf		It's a great achievement to win a game.
congratulate.....on +v.ing		Congratulate your opponents on winning the match.
start + v.ing		Don't start yelling unkind words about your opponent.
encourage....to + inf		Encourage your brother to try harder.
look at	ينظر الى	Look at the picture on page two.
look after	يعتني بـ	Could you look after the children while I'm out?
look for	يبحث عن شيء/شخص	I'm looking for my keys.
look like	يشبه	You look like your brother.
like	يحب	I like to paint in my spare time.
like	مثل	She looks best in bright colours like red and pink.
buy a ticket for		You have to buy a ticket for a seat in the stadium.
enjoy + v.ing	يستمتع	I enjoy watching tennis on TV.
on + وسيلة تكنولوجية		on TV / on the internet / on the phone /
get a trophy for + v.ing		Maria got a trophy for winning the competition.

الوظائف اللغوية

معلومات متناقضة Contrasting information

لربط الجمل المتناقضة يمكننا ان نستخدم ادوات الربط التالية:-

Although ≠ but /However

Although + جملة 1 , جملة 2

but/However + جملة 1

Although she is beautiful, she is still unmarried.

She's beautiful but she is unmarried.

She's beautiful. However, she's unmarried.

لاحظ::: كيفية كتابة جملة However ياتي قبلها نقطة وتكتب كابيتل ويلحقها comma لاحظ ايضا الجملة التالية وقارنها بالسابقة

However beautiful she is, she is still unmarried.

Listening

The Olympic Games

Professor Younis is an expert on the history of the Olympic Games.

Boy: When were the first Olympic Games held?

Professor: The first Olympic Games were held in Greece in 776 BCE so, it is a very old competition.

Boy: Have the games changed a lot since then?

Professor: Oh! Yes, there have been many changes. In the ancient Greek Olympics, there were between seven and nine sports. They are completely different now. Some sports are no longer part of the modern games.

Boy: How many sports are part of the games now?

Professor: Well, the list keeps changing, but in 2016, there were forty-one sports. Another area where there have been big changes is in the stadiums, they become huge and very modern. Furthermore, stadiums all have news technology. So, their achievements can be managed more accurately.

Boy: How different were the ancient Greek stadiums?

Professor: Ancient Greek stadiums were not very comfortable and there wasn't even fresh water for the spectators. These days, spectators from all over the world come and watch events, but in ancient Greece only Greek spectators could watch the games.

Boy: How hard is it for today's athletes?

Professor: They work very hard. In the past, athletes only used to practise hard for about ten months before the games. These days they must work hard for years before the games.

Boy: What about the prizes the athletes win? - That hasn't changed, has it?

Professor: Yes, it has. Today the athletes win medals for first, second or third place. This is very different from the past when winners were given only leaves to wear on their heads.

Boy: How often were the games held in the past?

Professor: During ancient times, they were held every four years in the summer and always in the same place in Greece. However, today the Olympics are held in different countries every time. Although there have been changes, it is always a great achievement for athletes to compete for their countries at the Olympics that hasn't changed at all.

learn	يتعلم	prefer	يفضل
teach	يعلم	draw	يرسم
intelligence (n)	ذكاء	diagram	مخطط بياني
intelligent (adj)	ذكي	able to + inf	قادر ان
everything	كل شيء	stand still	يثبت في مكانه
bad for + مفعول + to + inf	سيء لـ.....ان.....	fantastic	رائع
physical	بدني / جسدي	enjoyable	ممتع
exercise	تمرين / تدريب	lie (lying)	يستلقي
amazing	مذهل	bake (baking)	يخبز
make+ مفعول + صفة	يجعل.....	wash (washing)	يغسل
make+ مفعول + feel+ صفة	يجعل..... يشعر بـ.....	swim (swimming)	يعوم
great	عظيم	healthy	صحي
scientist	عالم	favourite	مفضل
in fact	في الحقيقة / في الواقع	easy	سهل
problems	مشاكل	feel happy	يشعر بالسعادة
certainly	بالتأكيد	Albert Einstein	ألبرت أينشتاين (اسم عالم)
For example	على سبيل المثال	expensive	غالي
languages	لغات	travel	يسافر
maths (UC) also (math=US)	رياضيات	hobby	هواية
music	موسيقى	take long	يستغرق وقتا طويلا
control	يتحكم	difficult	صعب
bodies	اجسام	useful for	مفيد لـ
kind of	نوع من	ready for	جاهز لـ
muscles	عضلات	ride a bicycle	يركب دراجة
breathing	تنفس	drive a car	يقود سيارة
balance	توازن	measure	يقيس
understand	يفهم	dye (dyeing)	يصبغ
feelings	مشاعر / احساس	cycle	يركب دراجة
nature	طبيعة	recycle	يعيد تصنيع
Sailors	بحاره	parts of	اجزاء من
find	يجد	see	يرى
river	نهر	watch	يشاهد
probably	من المحتمل	look	ينظر
good for	مفيد لـ	eye	عين
bad for	شيء لـ	paper	ورق (غير معدود)
bottle	زجاجة	important for	مهم لـ
environment	بيئة	ill (aj)	مريض

تصريفات الافعال غير القياسية

find	found	found	يجد	swim	swam	swum	يعوم
drive	drove	driven	يقود	lie	lay	lain	يستلقي
ride	rode	ridden	يركب	feel	felt	felt	يشعر
take	took	taken	ياخذ	understand	understood	understood	يفهم
teach	taught	taught	يعلم	learn	learned	learned	يتعلم
					learnt	learnt	

حروف الجر والملاحظات اللغوية

good at + n / v.ing	Intelligent people are usually good at everything.
good for	Watching too much TV isn't good for your eyes.
bad for you	It is bad for you to do physical exercise when you are trying to learn something.
have problems with لديه صعوبات في	Albert Einstein had problems with reading.
(be) able to + inf	He'll be able to help you.
stand still يثبت في مكانه	You are able to stand still.
would like to + inf يود ان	I'd like to read a book.
love + n / v.ing	I love learning.
Thank you for + v.ing	Thank you for baking my cake, Mum.
feel + صفة	Do you feel happy when you listen to music?
make + مفعول + inf	Does listening to music make you feel happy?
make + مفعول + feel+ صفة	That makes me feel happy.
ready for	Are you ready for some questions?
do an experiment	The scientists did some experiments to measure the animals' intelligence.
kind of نوع من	Athletes have this kind of intelligence and they can control their muscles.
important for	Paper is very important for the environment.
enjoy + v.ing	Hassan and Hamdi enjoy playing tennis.
see يرى (ملاحظة الأشخاص أو الأشياء بدون قصد أو تلاحظها العيون دون عمل مجهود لتلك الرؤية)	I saw him at the bus station.
look يوجه نظره الى شيء أو شخص محددين بعناية (ينظر الى شيء بقصد)	Look! There is a blue car.
watch يشاهد (ينظر الى شيء لفترة من الوقت وخاصة الأشياء المتغيرة أو المتحركة)	We watch television every evening.

لاحظ التالي

lie	يستلقي	lay ***	lain
lie	يكذب	lied	lied
lay ***	يضع / يبيض	laid	laid

Reading

How intelligent are you?

Being very intelligent can help people to do amazing things. But what makes people intelligent? Albert Einstein was a great scientist, but in fact, he had problems with reading: he certainly was not good at everything.

Experts now think that people can be intelligent in many different ways. For example, you might be intelligent because you are very good at languages, maths or music. Some people are intelligent because they are very good at controlling their bodies. Athletes have this kind of intelligence and they can control their muscles, breathing and balance very well. Other people understand people's feelings, while others might be intelligent because they understand animals. Some people are intelligent because they understand animals makes them good at finding their way across seas or up and down rivers.

If people are intelligent in different ways, it means that they will probably learn things in different ways. Writing words on paper helps some people to learn things. Others prefer to learn by drawing pictures or diagrams. Moving or physical exercise helps some people, while others learn best by working with other people.

Grammar

ing forms صيغ الـ ing

صيغة الـ ing من الممكن ان تستخدم كـ (اسم) في الجملة وهذا الاسم يستخدم كـ (فاعل) او (مفعول)
I love learning . (obj) // I enjoy reading . (obj) // Reading is my favourite hobby. (sub)
ليست كل الكلمات التي تنتهي بـ ing تكون (اسما) بل من الممكن ان تكون (فعلا)
We are swimming . (verb) // swimming is fun. (noun)
لاحظ بعض حروف الجر يتعها صيغة الـ ing
Thank you for baking my cake, Mum.

قواعد اضافة الـ ing

carry...carrying // drink...drinking // sing...singing	1 - معظم الأفعال نضيف اليها ing
write.....writing // make.....making	2 - الأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف e (صامت) يحذف
singe.....singeing // يشيط/ يحرق سطحاً // dye.....dyeing	لاحظ :: إذا لم يكن صامت لا يحذف
see.....seeing // free.....freeing	3 - الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ (ee) نضيف ing
die.....dying // tie.....tying	4 - الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ (ie) تقلب الى (y)
run...running // sit.....sitting // cut.....cutting	5 - الأفعال التي تنتهي بساكن واحد قبله متحرك واحد ماعدا w//x//y (فعل يتكون من مقطع واحد)
row.....rowing	لاحظ لم نضاعف لانه انتهى بـ w
commitcommitting // admit.... admitting	6 - الأفعال التي تتكون من مقطعين فإذا كان المقطع الثاني مشدداً (التشديد هو نطق المقطع قويا) فإننا نضاعف الحرف الأخير ثم نضيف
visit ... visiting	إذا كان المقطع الثاني غير مشدد لا نضاعف
cancelcancelling /// travel.....travelling	7 - الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ el نضاعف الحرف الأخير

Lesson 3 & 4

prefer	يفضل	continue to + inf	يستمر / يتابع
internet	انترنت	project	مشروع
find information	found/found يجد معلومات	add	يضيف
homework	واجب	without	بدون
spend + وقت + v.ing	spent/spent يقضي	country	دولة
research	بحث / يقوم ببحث	the country	الريف
online	على الانترنت	countryside	الريف
puzzle	لغز	wait for	ينتظر شيء
activity	نشاط	know	يعرف
hard	صعب	think about / of	يفكر
game	لعبة	group	مجموعة
affect (v)	يؤثر	make a card	يقوم بعمل بطاقة معايدة
effect (n)	تأثير	discuss	يناقص
sleep (v) (n)	ينام / نوم	important to + inf	مهم ان.....
at night	ليلا	science subjects	مواد علمية
offer	يعرض / يقدم	modern	حديث
talk about	يتحدث عن	technology	تكنولوجيا
talk to	يتحدث الى	a city person	مدني (يعيش في المدينة)
afraid	أسف / خائف	a country person	ريفي (يعيش في الريف)
trouble	مشكلة	comfortable	مريح
let's + inf	دعنا..... / هيا.....	website	موقع الكتروني
let + مفعول + inf	دع.....	brain	مخ / عقل
What's the matter?	ماذا بك؟	while	بينما
recordings	تسجيلات	a while	برهة / فترة
idea	فكرة	carefully	بعناية / باهتمام
stop + v.ing	يوقف عن	climate	مناخ
ask for	يطلب	closed	مغلق
parents	والدين	physical exercise	تمرين بدني
advice	نصيحة	the difference between	الفرق بين
advise	ينصح	beat /beat/beaten	يهزم (ينبض / يخفق للقلب)
get home / got /got	يصل البيت	meaning	معنى

حروف الجر والملاحظات اللغوية

prefer to + inf	يفضل ان	I prefer to drive a car.
How much + غير معدود ؟		How much time do you think you spend doing your homework?
How many + غير معدود ؟		How many times did you go there?
research information		I will research information online.
spend+ وقت + v.ing		I spend too much time playing computer games.
want to+inf	يريد ان	She wants to meet her friends.
do research		Salma should do her online research.
affect	يؤثر على	Using computers late at night affects your health.
effect	تأثير	The accident had effect on her life.
let's + inf		Let's go to the club. تستخدم للاقتراح
Let + مصدر + مفعول		Let me see if I can help.
(How about/What about)+v.ing?		What (How) about going to the cinema? تستخدم للاقتراح

Why don't + مصدر + فاعل؟	Why don't you go to the park?	تستخدم للاقتراح
stop + v.ing	I will help you stop smoking.	
ask for يطلب	You should ask your parents for advice.	
continue to + inf	It continued to snow heavily.	
have a problem with لدية مشكلة في	He has a problem with a school project.	
wait for ينتظر شيء	You shouldn't wait for the new student to talk to you.	
make a card for يقوم بعمل كارت معايدة لـ	My teacher is ill so I should make a card for him.	
do	→ research / homework / a puzzle / exercise	
use	→ your brain / muscles / a computer	
fly to + مكان يسافر بالطائرة الى	I am going to fly to England in the summer.	
frightened of خائف من	I'm frightened of flying.	

الوظائف اللغوية

الحديث عن المشكلات والسؤال وتقديم المساعدة

Talking about problems	الحديث عن المشكلات
I'm afraid that I (have a problem using the internet).	
I find it difficult to (look for the information that I need).	
The trouble is that (I spend too much time playing computer games).	
Asking about and offering help	السؤال وعرض المساعدة
Have you got any problems?	
What's the matter?	
Let me see if I can help.	

Listening

What is Salma's problem?

Mother: I am Salma's mother, you asked to see me! What is the matter?

Teacher: Thank you for coming to see me. Salma is doing well at school, but she doesn't always get good marks in her homework. I want to talk to you both about this.

Mother: Have you got any problems Salma?

Salma: I am afraid that I have a problem using the internet for my homework. I find it difficult to look for the information that I need.

Mother: What do you mean Salma?

Salma: When I go on the internet, I often see interesting games that I want to play online. So, I don't always do my homework.

Mother: You know you should do your homework first before you play any computer games.

Salma: The trouble is that I really enjoy computer games. It is quite hard to think about work when I know that I can get better at a computer game if I spend more time playing it.

Teacher: Let me see if I can help. Where do you keep your computer at home?

Mother: It is a laptop so Salma usually takes it to her bedroom. It is quiet there.

Teacher: Ask Salma to only use the internet in a room where you can see her. In that way you know that she is working not playing computer games.

Mother: Should I stop her playing all computer games?

Teacher: Children need to relax and some computer games can teach you things. So, it is not bad to play computer games after she has finished her homework. But she must do her homework first and remember it is much better to play a sport such as tennis or volley ball. Sports are good for the brain as well as the body

Salma: I like tennis. Let me see if I can play at the sports club next week.

Teacher: That sounds like a good idea, Salma.

Unit nine

The senses

Lesson 1 & 2

system	نظام	find out	يكتشف / يدرك
blind	كفيف	Braille	نظام القراءة للمكفوفين
use to	يستخدم لـ	accident	حادث
dot	نقطة	crowded	مزدحم
shape	شكل	grandparents	أجداد
finger	اصبع اليد	interesting	شيق
toe	اصبع القدم	on our school trip	في رحلة مدرسية
Louis Braille	لويس برايل (مخترع الكتابة للمكفوفين)	tour guide	مرشد سياحي
(be) born in.....	ولد في.....	know	يعرف
became	اصبح	sit	يجلس
village	قرية	person	شخص
equipment	معدات	protect	يحمي
library	مكتبة	give information	يعطي معلومات
instead of	بدلاً من	square	مربع
letters	حروف	circle	دائرة
touch	يلمس	triangle	مثلث
work out	يفهم / يستنبط / يستنتج / يحل	sand	رمال
the meaning	المعنى	professor	استاذ جامعي
improve	يحسن / يطور	university	جامعة
soldier	عسكري / جندي	heavy	ثقيل
decide to + inf	يقرر ان	famous	مشهور / معروف
to make it easier for	حتى يجعله اسهل لـ	Squash	لعبة السكواش
sign	علامة / اشارة	Stadium	استاد
continue + v.ing	يستمر	go back	يعود
continue to +inf	يستمر ان	important	مهم
make up = invent	يخترع	subject	مادة دراسية
change text into	يحول النص الى	near	قريب
printer	طابعة	strong	قوي
Electronic	الالكتروني	study	يدرس / يذاكر
dictionaries	قواميس	students	طلاب
so that	بغرض	beach	شاطئ
adults	البالغين	favourite	مفضل
look up	يبحث عن كلمة في قاموس	fit	لائق بدني

تصريفات الافعال غير القياسية

become	became	become	يصبح
keep	kept	kept	يبقى
make	made	made	يصنع
find	found	found	يجد
go	went	gone	يذهب
give	gave	given	يعطي
sit	sat	sat	يجلس

حروف الجر والملاحظات اللغوية

use to + inf	Blind people used this system to read.
use for + v.ing	Blind people used this system for reading.
(be) used by	It was used by soliders to read and write messages.
(be) born in + فتره / تاريخ	I was born in 1970.
become + صفة يصبح	He became blind after an accident.
made of (ماده لم تتغير)	This door is made of wood.
made from (من ماده تتغير)	Electricity is made from water.
made in يصنع في	This shirt is made in Egypt.
made up = invent	He made up signs for maths and music.
work out يفهم / يستنبط	When students touch the letters , they could work out the meaning.
(be) called يسمى / يدعى	That man was called Braille.
decide to + inf يقرر ان	Louis decided to improve the system.
continue to + inf	He continued to add more signs to his system.
continue + v.ing	He continued adding more signs to his system.
instead of بدلا من	These books had a system of dots instead of letters.
so that + sub +(can/could+v	He put his glasses on so that he could see the television better.
help + مفعول + (inf / to+inf)	New technology helps blind people (read) (to read) ebooks.

Reading

Louis Braille

Louis Braille, who was born in 1809, became blind after an accident when he was three. At first, Louis went to school in his village, where his father made equipment for horses. When he was ten, he went to a school for blind children in Paris. In the school library, there were 14 books which had a system of dots instead of letters. When students touched the letters, they could work out the meaning of the words. Louis wanted to find a way to improve the system.

Then in 1821, a man called Charles Barbier visited the school. Barbier, who was a soldier, showed the students his own system of dots on paper. It was used by soldiers to read and write messages at night. Louis decided to improve Barbier's system to make it easier for blind people to use. When he was 15, he wrote his first book of signs. He continued adding more signs to his system. He also made up signs for maths and music. The signs took his name: Braille.

These days, new technology has made Braille even easier to use. Some computers, which can quickly change text into Braille, now have Braille printers. Electronic books (ebooks) can also be read in Braille.

You can find Braille in many different languages, all over the world. There are even Braille dictionaries so that blind adults and children can look up words and find out their meanings.

Grammar

Relative clause ضمائر الوصل

تنقسم ضمائر الوصل الى نوعان

Defining relative clauses	Non defining relative clauses
هي التي تعطي معلومات ضرورية عن شيء ما او شخص ما بغرض فهم (من هو او ما هو الشيء المشار اليه) ولانضع لها (فاصلة)	هي التي تعطي معلومات اضافية (غير ضرورية) عن شيء ما او شخص ما (فلا نحتاج تلك المعلومات حتى نفهم (ما او من) المشار اليه ونضع لها (فاصلة)
Ali is the person <u>who</u> I met last night.	My brother, <u>who</u> is 40, is a teacher.

Non defining relative clauses

Mr Zaki, <u>who</u> lives next door, is a scientist.	who للأشخاص
Elephants, <u>which</u> live for around 45 years, are found in Africa.	which لغير العاقل
We went to visit my cousins in Luxor, <u>where</u> they have lived since the 1970s	where للأماكن
The photo shows Alexandria in 1990, <u>when</u> my parents lived there.	when للزمن
Mr Adel, <u>whose</u> factory produces cotton clothes, is very rich.	whose للملكية
<p>لاحظ : نضع قبل ضمير الوصل (فاصله) في اي موضع. وإذا كانت جملة الوصل في وسط الجملة نضع بعدها (فاصلة) أما إذا كانت جملة الوصل في النهاية فلا نضع بعدها (فاصلة)</p>	
<p>I went to visit my friend, <u>who</u> lives in PortSaid. The post office, <u>which</u> is opposite the bank, is crowded today.</p>	
<p>في هذا النوع من ضمائر الوصل لاتحل that محل who / which</p>	
<p>Mr Zaki, <u>who</u> lives next door, is a scientist. (✓) Mr Zaki, <u>that</u> lives next door, is a scientist. (✗)</p>	

لاحظ الفرق ف المعنى

My uncle, who is a writer, lives in Cairo.

My uncle who is a writer lives in Cairo.

في الجملة الاولى تعني ان المتحدث له عم واحد فقط
اما في الجملة الثانية فتعني ان المتحدث له اكثر من عم ولكنه يتحدث عن احدهم الذي يعمل كاتب.

لاحظ : (where / when) = (which + prep)

I like Aswan. I was born in Aswan (in it). (where / which)I like Aswan where I was born. = I like Aswan in which I was born. (✓)I like Aswan where I was born in. (✗)

Lesson 3 & 4

orchestra	اوركسترا / فرقة موسيقية	bibliotheca	مكتبة
set up = start	يؤسس - يبدأ	encourage	يشجع
start	يبدأ	take up	يتعلم
close	يغلق	weekly	اسبوعيا
hand out = give	يسلم / يوزع / يعطي	plan (v)	يخطط
concert	حفلة موسيقية	both	كلاهما
sell	يبيع	lives	حيوات
give	يعطي	learner (n)	متعلم
join	ينضم الى	slightly	قليلا
invite+مفعول + to + شيء	يدعو (شخص الى)	at all	على الاطلاق
(be) going to + inf	سوف	mouth	فم
Take turns to + inf	يتبادل الادوار لكي	forget	ينسى
do activities	يقوم بعمل أنشطة	charity	مؤسسة (جمعية) خيرية
Accept	يوافق	supermarket	سوبر ماركت
refuse	يرفض	Pyramids	اهرامات
invitation	دعوة	Camel	جمل
Give a reason	يعطي سبب	neighbour	جار
lunch	غداء	friendly	ودود
Would you like to+inf?	هل تود ان.....؟	live for	يعيش لمدة
I'd like to invite you to	اود ان دعوك الى....	without water	دون ماء
I'd love to!	اود ذلك!	picnic	نزهة خلوية
That's great.	ذلك عظيم.	possible	ممکن
It sounds great.	يبدو عظيما.	exhibition	معرض
I'm sorry.....	انني اسف.....	interested in	مهتم بـ
I'm afraid I can't.....	انني اسف انا لا استطيع.....	jewellery	مجوهرات
take + وقت + to + inf	يستغرق	jewels	مجوهرات
deaf	اصم / اطرش	get to	يصل الى
during + n	خلال	huge	عملاق
weekend	نهاية عطلة الاسبوع	statue	تمثال
holiday	اجازة	excited	متحمس
Sign Language	لغة الإشارة	discover	يكتشف
believe that + جملة	يعتقد ان....	invent	يخترع
really	حقا	teach+مفعول + about	يعلم.....عن....
important for	مهم لـ	recommendation	توصية
communicate with	يتواصل مع	move to	ينتقل الى

تصريفات الافعال غير القياسية

set up	set up	set up	يبدأ	hear	heard	heard	يسمع
give	gave	given	يعطي	teach	taught	taught	يعلم
Take	took	taken	ياخذ	get to	got to	got to	يصل الى
sell	sold	sold	يبيع	forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى

حروف الجر والملاحظات اللغوية

set up	يبدأ / يؤسس	The Al Nour wal Amal orchestra was set up in the 1950s.
hand out	يوزع / يسلم / يعطي	We're going to hand out information to people about the concert.
invite+	شيء + مفعول + to	Hassan invites Tarek to the birthday party.
communicate with		Deaf people will be able to communicate with people who can hear.
take up	يتعلم	They encourage the family of deaf students to take up sign language.
live for	يعيش لمدة	Camels can live for weeks without water.
take +	يستغرق + وقت + to + inf	It takes 3 hours to get to Cairo.
discover	يكتشف (شيء له وجود)	The boys discovered treasure on the island.
invent	يخترع (لم يكن له وجود)	John Logie Baird invented the first TV.
teach+	مفعول + about	That exhibition taught us a lot about history.

THE DEAF SCHOOL IN CAIRO

The Deaf School in Cairo was set up in 1982 for children from all over Egypt. There are about 70 children at the school, where most of them live during the week. They go home at weekends and during the holidays.

At the school, students learn Egyptian Sign Language. They also learn reading and writing in Arabic and English, maths, science, P.E. and computer studies.

The teachers at the Deaf School believe that it is really important for deaf people to be able to communicate with people who can hear. They encourage the family and friends of deaf students to take up sign language themselves at special weekly classes for people who can hear. They also plan activities where both deaf people and people-who can hear can learn about each other's lives.

More schools are now open for deaf learners all over Egypt. Moreover, slightly deaf students are now included in general education schools so that they can be with other students that hear well.

الوظائف اللغوية

Inviting people / Accepting and refuse invitations

دعوة الأشخاص الى شيء ما (مناسبة) وقبول ورفض تلك الدعوة

الرفض Refuse the invitation	القبول Accept the invitation	الدعوة Inviting people
Would you like to + (go to....)?	I'd love to!	I'd love to, but I can't because
I'd like to invite you to	That / It sounds great.	I'm sorry ... / I'm afraid I can't ...

Listening

Hassan: Hi! Tarek.

Tarek: Hello! Hassan. How are you?

Hassan: I'm fine, thanks.

Tarek: What are you doing later this afternoon? Would you like to go to the sports club to play football?

Hassan: I'm sorry. I'd love to but I can't because i am going shopping with my sister, Manal. She knows someone who plays in an orchestra. They are coming here to play a concert soon so we are going to hand out information to people about the concert so I'm afraid I can't play football today.

Tarek: Uh! Tell me more about the orchestra.

Hassan: The orchestra which is called the Alnor we Al Amal orchestra was set up in 1950s for blind girls and women. They all read music in Braille.

Tarek: That's a great achievement!

Hassan: Yes, it is. They travel all over the world and the next concert is here in two weeks time. I'd like to invite you to it. Can you come?

Tarek: Hh! I'd love to! It sounds great.